

# CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

THE TENNESSEE TIMES  
CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE

CONSOLIDATED  
1895

VOL. XXXIV.

CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920.

NO. 25.

## COMMITTEE HERE

### Bright Outlook for School to Be Located In This County.

Monday the committee of the M. E. Church, south, reached Crab Orchard and was shown the inducements that section has to offer for the location of the great church and school that is to be placed at some advantageous point on the Cumberland Plateau.

They were driven to Grassy Cove Tuesday morning and from there to Crossville, which place they reached in time for dinner. In the afternoon they were shown a site north of Crossville and one west, on the property of G. M. Martin. A public meeting was held in the court house at night at which time an excellent sermon was preached by one of the committee and numerous speeches were made by local talent and facts presented favorable to the location of the school near Crossville. After the court house meeting the committee and numerous citizens retired to Potter Hall where ice cream and cake was served and a splendid social time was enjoyed.

Wednesday morning the committee took a second look at the proposed site north of town and then were carried to Mayland where a barbecue awaited them and strong representations made favoring that point as the most favorable location. From there they went to Monterey where at night they were greeted by an enthusiastic crowd urging that as the logical place for the location of the school.

The gentlemen were non-committal as to the specific location and treated every evidence presented by any of the sections with the utmost courtesy and kindly consideration.

Crossville citizens impressed the committee with the fact that what the church might desire in the way of land would be furnished and that the entire community, as well as county, would get behind the institution and lend it all possible aid and encouragement.

The committee consist of the following gentlemen who are very prominent and influential members of the church and among the most able men in the state: Revs. C. E. Howell, Bellbuckle; W. B. Hicks, Nashville; T. W. Noland, Lebanon; W. V. Jarrett, Winchester; E. E. French, Nashville; W. B. Taylor, Memphis. Also Geo. E. Berry, Nashville.

It is probable the result of the decision will be known at no distant date.

## Democratic Convention

The Democratic hosts are beginning to gather at San Francisco where next Monday, June 28th, the gavel will fall that will open one of the hottest convention fights known to the party.

Mr. Bryan says he will have no wet plan in the platform and it is known that he is opposed to the league of nations just as Mr. Wilson brought it from Europe. Bryan is opposed to Gov. Cox, of Ohio, and Gov. Edwards, of New Jersey, because of their wet proclivities.

Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, will engineer the Wilson fight and expects to carry through the league matter just to the liking of Mr. Wilson. All in all the fight promises to be a hot one.

## PAY YOUR POLL TAX

Under the law you must pay your poll tax thirty days before the August election or you will be debarred from voting in either the primary or regular election.

In the coming August election every voter will be entitled to cast two votes, one in the regular election and one in the primary election, each vote will be deposited in a separate box and each election will be held by a different set of election officers. There will be two sets of primary election officers: One for the republicans and one for the democrats. No republican will be allowed to vote in the democratic primary, but all parties will have a chance to vote in the regular election box.

But the thing that is of most interest after all is, that you get your poll tax paid for otherwise you will be unable to vote at all. You MUST pay your poll tax 30 days before August 5 or you cannot vote; don't forget that.

## CITY OF ANCIENT GLORIES

### Lima, Peru, in the Past, Was a Capital of Color and of Almost Eternal Carnival.

One must not think of the modern city of Lima, materially enlarged but spiritually diminished, deposed from her original supremacy over the American southwest to the point of losing her own characteristic stamp, with her regional customs forgotten and disfigured by bastard and outlandish edifices and marred in her surroundings by the decline and neglect of her country seats and the death of her ancient woodlands.

We must think of her as she was in her most propitious years, in the first two centuries of her foundation; crowned with olive trees and orange trees, amid the shimmering curtains of willow groves and banana plantations, made fragrant in her patios and gardens by violets, carnations, convolvuli, abundance and sweet basil; the land of flowers and of perfumed waters; the Indian capital of lofty and solid towers, of balconies and flat roofs, of tiles and shuttered blinds, of skirts and mantles almost Moorish, whose disguise maintained an eternal carnival, the city of elegant balls, of sprightly nuns, of courtly festivals, comedies, tournaments and bull fights, of luxury and ostentation; the beautiful creole, devout and sensual daughter of Sevilla and the grand daughter of a sultana; the mother of virgins and saints, of pompous gentlemen and learned doctors, caressed by the golden pearls of her 60 churches and by the incense and chants of her infinite processions.

Beneath an air of exquisite temperature and a glistening and brilliant sky, grew Lima, the living image of grace; and she extended over the thresholds of the tragic country her veil of smiling delicacy and elegance.

Back of Lima and the coast, the region of the siesta, of negro slaves and the easy life, however, arose the sierra, immense and still undivided, the true Peru, from Pasto to Las Charcas, well called, at the beginning of the colonization, Nueva Castilla and Nueva Toledo, because, in truth, it seems physically a greater Spain, gigantic and stark; an austere region, upheaved and craggy, a land of weariness and pain, more subjugated and afflicted than Ireland, Palestine or Armenia.—Joe de la River Aguerro in Mercurio Peruano, Lima, Peru; Translation for Inter-America.

## Highly Dangerous Gas.

Carbon monoxide, a constituent of illuminating gas and a substance given off by a coal-fire burning with a smokeless flame, is so deadly that its use as a poison gas in war has been considered. It proved unsuitable for this purpose, but is a source of danger in closed spaces where there are leaky gas pipes, the fumes from automobiles in operation, or the discharge of exhaust gases from explosion engines. Industrial and mining risk from it is so great under certain conditions that a special absorbent for use for masks has been devised. This material has been named hopenite, and originally consisted of a mixture of 50 per cent of manganese dioxide, 30 per cent of copper oxide, 15 per cent of cobalt dioxide and 5 per cent of silver oxide. Slightly modified since the first trials, the composition is stated to work effectively in a gas canister, absorbing the carbon monoxide from the air breathed, except when impaired by accumulation of moisture.

## X-Ray Movies.

The newest invention in photography is the X-Ray moving picture. It has been possible, of course, to look through one's body and make pictures of living organs, but now every movement of every part of the body may be reproduced on the screen. The slightest movement of the heart, the muscles, joints, intestines and lungs can be watched for hours at a time. Such pictures are expected to be of the greatest importance to medicine and surgery and make possible many new cures. These pictures have been made so far of animals only but human beings will soon be filmed in the same way. The human body will have no secrets in future which the physician and surgeon cannot read.—Boys' Life.

## Grain Dust Explosion.

The United States department of agriculture recently gave a very practical demonstration of the danger of

grain-dust explosions in improperly operated elevators. A miniature sheet iron building was used for the demonstration. A lighted lamp was first placed in the tiny structure and a tablespoonful of powder, gathered in a grain handling plant, was then blown into the model building with a pair of bellows. The result was an explosion of considerable force. The authorities point out that cleanliness and installation of efficient ventilating apparatus will reduce the peril of grain-dust explosions.

**English Active in Motor Industry.**  
The first big step toward mass production in England has been taken with the organization of a \$30,000,000 combine in the British motor industry.

## Its Kind.

"James tells me he has secured a light role in a popular play."  
"Then I'll bet he comes on carrying lamps."

## Explains It.

"The man you was talking to last night comes from Newberg."  
"Ah! that explains why he was such a lobster."

## QUAINT OLD ENGLISH CUSTOM

**Dwellers in Cornish Village Maintain Their Right to Look on Statue With Reverence.**

In Launceston, a small town in Cornwall, one image and one old custom have remained in spite of the Puritans, says a contributor to London Country Life, who relates a curious survival of the old days when Oliver Cromwell and his image-smashing soldiers ruled England. Perhaps it was because the Cornish did not take kindly to the Puritan spirit, continues the writer, but the Magdalen of Launceston remains and the people of Launceston still believe in her power for good and evil. The figure, which rests in a canopied niche between the center of the three windows at the east end of the parish church, is a little less than life-size, and represents the Magdalen as lying face down in an attitude of grief. By her side is what is described as a skull or the box of ointment.

What is still more interesting is the large number of stones, pebbles and pieces of slate always to be seen scattered and untidy on the back of the figure or upon the sill of the window above. They represent the triumph of custom or superstition. The people believe that if you cast a stone up at the figure and it remains upon it you will get your reward. If you treat the statue with disrespect you will suffer. The stones on the window sill represent failure; those on the figure, success. The people of Launceston are reluctant to talk about this belief of theirs. If you ask, they will half shyly tell you that the children believe it, and that they remember that when they were children they threw a stone up when they wanted a new pair of boots or a treat of some kind.

"And did you get it?" you ask.  
"You will generally be told, 'Yes.' If you watch, you will see that the children still believe it, and that some of the 'children' have long since passed school age. The stones are always there, always increasing. Of the many stories I heard of the Magdalen of Launceston one was of how the narrator, when a boy, many years ago, came running home from school and, passing the statue, jumped at it to hit its face. He told me that it might have been that or it might not, but before he was out of the churchyard he slipped, sprained his ankle and was in bed for many days. No one seems to know how old the custom is, but the statue itself is not old as ecclesiastical figures count age.

## Nitrates From the Air.

When Thomas Edison was asked recently what he considered the greatest inventions since the electric lights, he mentioned first wireless telegraphy and second the American process for making nitrogen from the air. Before the war we depended upon Germany for our supply of nitrogen, and especially for the fertilizers which made our farms so productive. The Germans had deposits which they only need dig out of the ground to sell at enormous prices. Today there are great plants in the south where the air is put under pressure and frozen to a liquid form from which in turn the nitrogen is extracted. The supply is of course absolutely limitless. By harnessing water falls to these plants the work is done very cheaply.—Boys' Life.

## SURFACE PART OF HIGHWAY

### Daysville and Westel People Working to Improve M. to B. Highway.

Help! Help! Such is the cry we hear all winter from poor little squeaky Fords and middle-sized Overlands; while even the big silent Peerless has to utter this cry sometimes as it feels itself sinking deeper and deeper into the soft brown mud of the Memphis to Bristol Highway. In the summer the poor insides of the cars are nearly shaken out by the ruts and chucks of this same road. As to the way the mules, horses, wagons and buggies—to say nothing of the drivers, feel about about this road—well, we just won't try to express ourselves. Everybody come to the Goods Roads Meeting at Moulder's Chapel, June 27th, at 3:00 o'clock, P. M., listen to our speakers, work with us and no more will the cry for HELP be heard.

Hurry! Hurry! Don't you know if we don't hurry and finish this pike that it will be forever and eternally too late? Everyone will be skimming through the elements in a nice easy riding airplane and then there won't be any use for the deserted highway. If not that, why worse still, all of us that are living now will be sailing away on angels wings and leaving this rough and rugged pathway for the tender feet of our children to tread.

The time is short—we have so mortgage upon long life so let us DO IT NOW. Don't miss the meeting at Moulder's Chapel on Sunday afternoon, at 3:00 o'clock, June 27th. "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the road."

W. H. Lingo,  
T. A. Day,  
J. D. Beakley, Com.

## FARMERS SHORT COURSE

There is to be farmers short course at Cookeville, Tenn., the latter part of July, at the Tennessee Politechnic Institute for two days. The date has not been definitely decided as yet but will be the latter part of July when the farmers work will be the lightest. It is expected that there will be a great many farmers and farm women from Putnam, White, Jackson, Dekalb, Smith and Cumberland counties attend this meeting.

One half day will be given to a special program for the women, the rest of the time will be a joint session for men and women. The leading Agricultural and Educational people of the State will take part in this short course. For further information and program write County Agent, W. C. Admonds, Cookeville, Tenn.

## GEO. W. PERKINS DEAD

Geo. W. Perkins died at Stamford, Conn., Friday, aged 58 years, after a prolonged nervous breakdown, which resulted from overwork in the Y. M. C. A.

The deceased was at one time a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company and an ardent admirer of the late Theodore Roosevelt. In the last great campaign in which Col. Roosevelt became a candidate of the Progressive party, Mr. Perkins was one of his main supporters. He is reputed to have accumulated many millions.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Martin were over from Clarkrange for the weekend visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Lou Haley, of Friendsville, arrived Friday for a visit with her cousin, Miss Violet Hamby.

Master John D. Allison, of Crawford, who visited here for a week with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bandy, returned home Sunday. He was accompanied by his little friends Eugene and Elmore Keyes, who will visit with them for a few days.

Marshal V. C. Lyles arrested Henry Dunbar Sunday for violating the bone dry law by having whiskey in his possession. He was brought before Recorder J. D. McClarney Monday morning and the whiskey also. Dunbar suddenly grabbed the whiskey and drank the most of it before he could be stopped. Recorder McClarney placed him under a bond of \$1,000 in default of which he was remanded to jail.

The Nazarene church at Monterey will begin a revival there the fourth Sunday in this month.

## AUTOMOBILE CLUB FORMED.

### Organized Friday by Chattanooga People; 14 Members for Starter

Friday Herman Ferger and two other gentlemen from Chattanooga were here and succeeded in organizing an automobile club.

The meetin was held in the court house at 10:00 o'clock A. M., and was attended by quite a number of auto owners and others interested. M. F. Reed was chosen chairman of the meeting and N. D. Walker was elected president, M. F. Reed vice-president and chairman of the membership committee. Italy Bilbrey was elected secretary and treasurer.

Fourteen names were enrolled at once as members. The first name was that of Herman Ferger, of Chattanooga. He made a brief talk to those present and explained that it was the purpose of him and his two friends to in no way dominate the club or to use it for any personal gain, but it was the plan of the state organization to establish as many clubs as possible over the state with the object of bringing such pressure to bear on the legislature as would induce it to arrange some plan whereby the state would take over the entire cost of constructing and maintaining the through roads of the state to the end that countries might be able to apply all available funds to the construction of lateral roads, and thus develop a much better road system for the state than was possible through asking counties to meet state aid schemes. He called attention to the fact that such a plan of road building would insure the completion and surfacing of the Memphis-to-Bristol through our county east and west and the same for our Dixie Short Route, running north and south through the county.

The membership fee to the club is \$5.00. The name selected for the club is the Cumberland County Automobile Association.

## HIGHER HOG PRICES

The union stock yards, Nashville, has issued a letter which expresses a strong belief that the lowest point has been reached for the market on fat hogs and that by the time the market opens in the fall prices will be very much higher than now.

The American Federation of Labor met in Montreal, Canada, last week and after denouncing Gov. Allen, of Kansas, roundly for the non-strike law he had placed on the statute books, it declared for the Plum plan of handling the railroads, which in brief is:

The government to purchase the roads, let the trainmen fix the salaries to be paid railroad workers, if any profits are made the railroad men to have half and the public the other half. But if any losses are sustained the public must meet them without aid from the railroad workers.

Such an unfair and tyrannical course will never be submitted to by the American people and the sooner the issue is brought the better for all concerned.

They also declared for the "closed shop" and other unjust and un-American plan which the people will never suffer to be factened upon them.

## GOOD INVESTMENT OPEN

In order to meet the maturing treasury certificates amounting to one billion dollars, July 15, the U. S. Treasury will issue treasury certificates to the amount of four hundred millions of dollars.

Two series of certificates are being offered: One to mature January 3, 1921, bearing 5 3-4 per cent interest; another bearing six per cent interest due June 15, 1921.

The total gross indebtedness of the United States, May 31, was less than 25 billions and the treasury department hopes to reduce the indebtedness to a considerably lower point within the next two quarters, should there be no additional burdens added by legislation.

Dr. V. L. Lewis and Lester Bandy left for Sparta Saturday for a visit of some days. Mrs. Lewis and children had been there for a week and the doctor joined them for a few days and all are expected home shortly.